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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.

Just Once, Not Again.

FOR ONCE a curse has proved a blessing. In the past it has never been a blessing when there was any kind of a crop failure. No price-raise helped those who got no yield; and price, as a rule, is measured by foreign supply. But the cotton growers generally have profited this year by the ravages of the boll weevil. Even those who lost half their crop will get better than double the price, and what is quite as important, will be able to sell, while it has put a handsome premium on the very large holdover from the last crop, most of which was still in the hands of associations of growers.

This most persistent of agriculture's pests has spread until it now covers nearly the whole cotton area. It seems to have destroyed from a fourth to a half of this season's crop. Cotton growers hope for a cold winter which would help the northern section, but not the more extreme South. Outside of weather conditions, the only known remedy is a poison spray which costs from \$5 to \$15 per acre and, added to labor and to the cost of fertilizers, is regarded as an almost prohibitive expense.

The experts of the Agriculture Department, however, maintain that poison is effective. If so, the price certainly is not or should not be allowed to be prohibitive. Certainly, saving the cotton crop is of sufficient importance to warrant a duplicate of what is done by the Federal government and individual States to protect timber from forest fires. It is a big enough problem to call for State and Federal action. In this way, by State appropriations in the cotton States or by a fund provided by the cotton growers associations, it would seem a determined fight should be made to down this pest.

The Department of Agriculture might well be asked to take charge of the campaign. Wholesale action is always less expensive than that by individuals. The poison could be bought by car loads, if necessary. The application could be made in the same way by organized bodies of men who made it a business. The poison has to be used, as we understand, at night when the dew makes it stick. It must be renewed after a rain. It is a systematic job which can be effective only when systematized and that cannot be when it is everybody's job, no matter how much everybody has at stake.

One thing is sure, it will be quite certainly disastrous to sit and wait. The boll weevil does not do this. It keeps busy. Cotton is the only product of the land of which over one-half is exported. This raises it above being a "local issue;" it makes it national. The South cannot change to other crops. The cotton area is too enormous. It would not be well if it did, though it is of course that the South should raise more of its own foods. Cotton is the natural product; it normally has an assured market. It is noncompetitive nationally and less so in a world sense than any others and belongs where it is.

It is to the interest of the North as well as the South to preserve it and if there is a poison which will dispose of the boll weevil as of the potato bug, the small fruit worm and destroyers of so many other land products, it should be used. Spraying is not a new process. Every Northern gardener has to use sprays constantly, and it, or some other equally vexing process, has to be used annually for some crop. The South should make the weevil's control the issue of States. It should be attacked with State funds and with Federal assistance.

The best way to keep a fountain pen from leaking is to keep no ink in it.

Law Enforcement.

THE chief of police of Chicago says that over 50 per cent of the policemen of that city are in partnership with the liquor law violators. The result is several thousand open saloons where liquor is sold over the bars as of old. This is but an extreme case of the usual. All social laws are violated more or less openly in all the large American cities and in all of them the situation is the same—a more or less extended or inclusive alliance with the police. No social evil can flourish in any city without this alliance.

A 100 per cent loyal police force, from top down, can stop the illegal sale of liquor, or gambling, or the social evil, or can reduce them to such a minimum that they will be practically nonexistent. There is a distinct break in the degree of enforcement of such laws and of those covering crimes against persons and property. The latter are far more rigidly enforced. They are the traditional business of a police force.

On their enforcement the morale of every police organization is primarily based. If life becomes unsafe in any city; if burglaries and thieving become over-usual; if property suffers, there is a prompt overhauling of police agencies. Public opinion is quick in demanding that these crimes and criminals shall be suppressed and patrolmen in cahoots with this form of crime are punished. The thief, the slagger, the gunman and the burglar seldom approach policemen for protection.

But the bootlegger, the illicit liquor dealer and the moral leper do not hesitate to make this approach. The police know they can make such an alliance with comparative safety. They know who are violating these laws and that many are men they would not venture to arrest. They have been blind for many years to occurrences where blindness was understood to be a part of their job. They make no fine distinctions of social grades in the privilege of law violation. If this is permitted those of high degree, they feel no scruples in sharing profits with those who broaden the field.

All of which resolves itself as always, to public opinion and the extent to which this opinion is

influenced and fixed by self-interest, by material benefit and immediate personal profit. Right there, also, is to be found the definition of good citizenship. It is not primarily good citizenship which demands and gets enforcement of the law to protect person and property. It is most emphatically good citizenship which brings this insistence so that a city shall be morally clean, that all laws shall be enforced which concern moral safety, as rigorously as those which concern life and things.

The greatest cause of divorce in this country is marriage.

A Comparison.

IT IS rather interesting to compare the purposes of the Washington conference with those provided by the league of nations. It might be worth while, if proponents of the league would ruminate on what would have been, or might have been the present situation of the league, if it had been based upon the principles underlying the agenda of the conference. It would be of some value to consider what would have been the attitude of our Senate under such conditions and the radical difference of any opposition to a league so purposed.

The broad difference between the agenda and the covenant is that the former is basically economic and not political nor military. It is an effort to lift the consideration of Far Eastern problems out of the field of diplomacy to the realm where business and not politics controls international action and relations. The purpose is to do away with military force and political preference and put in their place the economic policy of freedom of commerce and investment with well assured, but reasonable, profits, making them correspond to their kind in domestic undertakings in all nations.

China should have the admitted and permitted right to develop her own government in accordance with the prevailing ideals, customs, traditions and, if you please, religion of her people. It should be the product of Chinese life and history. Change in China is a slow process not to be unduly urged, or forced. She has a right to exploit her own resources and reap the benefits of their exploitation for herself and her people. In this she shows an entire willingness to share with foreign capital and to accept foreign expert, trained experience and methods. This is co-operation which is all foreign capital has a right to ask. It is expert direction, which she will accept.

It does not mean, however, that foreign capital should go in by bribery, by debauchery, by political control and absorb the resources of China, by sharing with her only by the use of her cheap, coolie labor, to be kept in their present condition. It means helplessness, not charity nor exploitation for the sole benefit of the exploiters, nor economic absorption. It means sharing, not appropriating, and the development of Chinese productive ability until her trade in itself, would repay the world and add to it a naturally peaceful, independent nation with enormous buying power.

If the covenant had provided only for the organization of the league, with an international court, this would have been enough. The body once organized, could have been left to develop its own constitution along lines of economic helpfulness and the independent development of nations, after the manner now proposed as to the Far East. This is a far stronger bond than force and more surely promotive of peace than armaments. It may be observed that in the world war it was economic ties which formed the opposing alliances. It was economic obligations and advantages and not weight of guns or armies, which decided in each instance, the cleavage for or against Germany.

With a world bound by economic ties, investment, commerce, swap of commodities, interwoven markets and the communication, personal touch and interfamily in intercourse which come from there, there would be good reason to expect peace. This brings the armament of fair dealing and mutual interest, of good understanding and exchange of ideas along with commodities. Give all of this with regular meetings in an international organization for discussion, the adoption of rules of trade, communication and intercourse with a court to hear and decide disputes, and disarmament might not be an idle dream.

The French reception of Gen. Pershing, shows the United States how to do it when Gen. Foch comes. Americans will raise the ante about 10,000 times.

Playing Tag.

THE Senate is having a heap of sport playing tag with the Berlin treaty. The treaty is not a party issue on either side. It is but a subject for diversion. There is the usual result of a union of opposites. This is always more or less of a danger in the ratification of treaties where a two-thirds vote is necessary. It was what defeated the treaty of Versailles. There the "bitter-enders" united with the proponents of the treaty practically, or exactly, as written.

The "bitter-enders" were supposed to be opposed only to the league of nations and not to the treaty proper. But Senator Borah and Senator Watson, of Georgia, now extend this to the body of the treaty in which they see the same specter of entangling alliances. In this they are quite consistent. Economic alliances may be as entangling as are political alliances, and so they may find the same objection to any agreement which comes from the Washington conference.

Senator King is equally consistent in his opposition. While Senator Watson views the Berlin treaty as a possible vestibule to the league of nations, Mr. King regards it as the back door. If it was the front door he would favor it. He declares himself in opposition to the directly opposite reason to that advanced by Senator Borah. Others will agree with him that it should be the treaty of Versailles and not the treaty of Berlin, that instead of going too far, this treaty does not go far enough, while Senator Reed will be merely against as offering the only truly big chance for a royal good time. Winning matters less to the Senator than the sheer joy of strife and seeing the other fellow squirm, or feeling that he should squirm on the gridiron.

These are all experts. They do not wear the same uniforms, but they know every point of the game and thoroughly enjoy it. They will not make a goal, but they can keep the play full of excitement long enough to worry the other side and hold front-page space on the billboards. Losing will sufficiently prove their sincerity and down deep in their hearts, they probably would rather lose than win. Having saved their records for consistency, and "a most enjoyable time having been had by all," they may be rather glad to be rid of the treaty in any form.

Serbia showed becoming self-restraint when her opponent was Italy. But now she is bold as a lion in swiping a few pieces of candy from Albania.

New York City Day by Day Impressions:

by C. C. McIntyre



NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There is always something doing in Macdougal street. A man about town who spends his days sweeping the streets and who is authority for the statement that Macdougal is no one-horse thoroughfare was set upon by a crowd of frolicsome youths the other afternoon and relieved of his broom and presence of mind.

With the broom the crowd swept into the chow mein bazaar and spaghetti studio conducted by Signor Paterno, from Sicily, who has never bobbed his mustache. The signor and some other expert spaghetti twirlers were inhaling copious yards of spaghetti.

The broom was hurled among them thereby knocking high, wide and handsome the street of the patrons. Yea Bo or Too Soon, or something like that who attended to the chop suey side of the restaurant came out of the kitchen and blinked a couple of blinks.

"What for you all time makum trouble?" he inquired. "Fifty soon-polices him come." The crowd listened with respectful attention and was considering his words thoughtfully. Perhaps in their way mood they had overstepped the bounds of propriety even on Macdougal street.

They were going to withdraw when there was a crash and through the window came a garbage can hurled by the boulevardier who had been relieved of his broom. He followed the can into the room in his natty white ducks and registered impatiently.

"I sweep the nastiest broom in New York," he shouted. "Some of you boys has done me wrong. I'm out for revenge." But in the meantime a vulgarian had slipped up behind him and crowned him with his garbage can and there he stood when the policeman was nudged out of his nap and came on the gallop. The restaurant was cleared. Signor Paterno dusted off the loose spaghetti from the walls. The man about town returned to his street manuring and Macdougal street freed two blocks away to watch a dog fight. What a gay place New York is!

Read this and weep! The chieftain of the "Blush Alley" hat snatchers has been forced to work. He used to bowl alone in one of those rip snorting motor cars and stop in at the most expensive cafes for a quick breakfast, and then wait around until midnight for his returns. He now manages a cigar store on Forty-sixth street. The death of the cabaret, ended his bandit career.

Sophisticated ladies who sit about the tables of the table d'hotes waiting for dinner buyers are resorting to a new dodge to pep up their apartment. They bring along the rolls of music artfully to convey the impression they are music students merely out for a lark. And they also bring along an older woman to pose as a chaperone.

Watching the tryout of theatrical acts is interesting, but it must be a hard job for the performer. I sat near the stage with the director who was selecting some acts for a new midnight show soon to open. The performers were in full costume, there was a big orchestra and all the spotlights were used,—yet the theater was empty. They must smile, do all of their little stage business and at the conclusion walk off with not a sound of applause. "And applause," as Kelsey Allen, of the daily newspaper of the garment trade, would say, "is the fondest thing the actor is of."

Horoscope For Today

What the Stars Indicate

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.

Astrologers read this as a doubtful day, for while the Sun and Jupiter are all adverse.

Friendly stars predominate in influence, so that all who maintain a positive attitude of mind may benefit from the configuration.

Again there is the best possible sign for business revival and the autumn should be a time of growing confidence.

This should be a favorable rule under which to seek positions, for the stars indicate that there will be less unemployment than there has been recently.

October is to witness a great improvement in many lines of trade and a stimulation of manufacturing. Strikes and murders may multiply toward winter, but there will be many bright prospects to offset what seems sinister in the state of national affairs.

Scandals are forecast for legislative bodies and the press will indulge in much vituperation and recrimination, the seers foretell.

The West Indies are to be disturbed this autumn and new problems will develop.

An insurrection or earthquake on the east coast of South America is prognosticated.

Hospitals are still subject to a direction of the stars that promises great benefits.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not speculate or risk money during the present year. Those who are employed will be promoted.

Children born on this day have the augury of a successful year.

These subjects of Libra are usually very artistic and Venus as their principal ruling planet.

D. C. Buyers in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Lansburgh & Bro.—Miss A. Stroutman, notions, ribbons, 115 W. 40th.

Roberts, Inc., E. Block, coats, suits, dresses, 42 W. 33d, Pennsylvania.

It is believed that the Akkadians, the ancient inhabitants of Babylonia, possessed a well constructed calendar as early as 6000 B. C.

A "HANG-OVER"



Open Court Letters to The Herald

An Experience.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: There is so much guessing about the soul on the part of Bible students, ministers, spiritualists, and even freethinkers, that it is time for somebody to give a glimpse of real facts in life and dead experience. There is an old adage which says: "The superior to the angels called for as in clues to the soul and the future life."

Owing to a double accident when a young man over fifty years ago, I was about for three hours having been divine warned that the accident was to happen. It seems unlikely to say the least, that the humble Christian has to see his body racked and torn for a demonstration along a line so spiritual, but such was the case and I have since been the subject of many similar accidents in which the ends attained related to changes in life that I was not able to realize. Of the three hours I came back to the body, the same as Jesus did at the end of three days.

Jesus said to the thief on the cross, while both were suffering agonies, "This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." That settles it! That thief's whole heart and soul were poured out to Jesus, as were Mary Magdalene's previously. He forsook all. One day is with the Lord as a moment. The thief fulfilled a long time in a short time. "The grace of God" appeared to him for the first time in his life and he did not despite unto it. As with the thief and Jesus at death, so with me—there was no hell, nor anything pertaining to it. There was a moment in which there was anything but life, with occurrences following each other from 2 to 5 p. m., each occurrence occupying exactly the same space of time that we are accustomed to measure events by on earth. To the Christian the angels were real and seemed to be the case. I closed my eyes and sought a return to the heaven from which I came. The return failed to introduce itself and I was saddened beyond expression, but becoming resigned, said, "The angels all things well."

Apostle Paul in one of his experiences said, "Whether in the body or out of the body I could not tell." But I can tell. Jesus said, "Greater works than these shall ye do." I can say I was out of the body as absolutely as was Jesus between His crucifixion and His resurrection. There may have been a spark of life left in my body, but that was not me—my whole soul had left for the time being. I was given an experience no vivid that now, after more than fifty years, its every item stands forth as if of yesterday. In humble faith I kept my place and wanted no proofs of immortality and heaven, but the Lord vouchsafed them both.

As I say, to the Christian there is no purgatory after death, nor is there any great lapse of time prior to a resurrection or a judgment. The Christian is in a perfect accord with the natural and spiritual laws of earth and heaven as men and circumstances admit of. He is borne along by these laws and is utterly oblivious at death to the fate of those not "born again." His purgatory and judgment were in this life and he was called a crank for submitting to them. His files were clear when his death came. As Andrew Carnegie once well said: "Be true to the judge within and you need not fear the judge hereafter." Carnegie rightly esteemed conscience "the judge."

I am not here telling of the view I had of Paradise—that would constitute a chapter in itself. Suffice it to say, the angels' duty seemed to be complete when I got to the borders of Paradise and viewed in the distance "the great white throne" and those around it. In Quakerlike humility I never presumed to dwell in the "Imagination of hallucination on the glories of heaven," but rather confined myself to ascertaining God's will to me on earth, that I might do it and truly pray "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done here and now."

Aside from the convert's honeymoon, Christian life is far more of a battle than anything else. The

Apostle well calls it fighting the good night of faith with the whole armor of God buckled on.

FRANCIS B. LIVESSEY,
West Friendship, Md.

Money Deflation a Crime.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: The Federal government takes from the States the right to issue money and then farms out that prerogative to private banking interests and, in turn, such interests control the currency, and say how much money per capita shall be available for the requirements of industry and business generally.

When a helpless sovereign State needs money it must grovel in the dust before their majesties—the financial kings—and beg for loans at ruinous rates of interest.

When unbusinesslike inflation, the prices of labor and labor's products, thus deflating the rich man's dollar, that's repudiation, but when the Federal Reserve Board and the big financial interests deflate the farmer's dollar, that's deflation.

Incidentally inflating the dollars of the wealthy—that's business, and God's will!

I regard the conduct of the Federal Reserve Board with reference to the deflation processes, put into active operation just a year ago, as one of the greatest crimes in history.

J. R. MUNROE,
Riverton, La.

Another Dorsey Critic.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: Thank heavens, three persons at least, had the courage to express their opinion regarding Earle Dorsey's dramatic criticisms. According to Dorsey, the American drama seems to be on the decline. Rarely indeed does he praise any production, dramatic or otherwise, while the past couple of seasons we have seen several splendid productions with sterling actors. Of course, as in other professions, there are good, bad and indifferent. While we were bored to tears with "The Blue Flame," what could be more artistic and inspiring than Walter Hampden's "Hamlet" or the Theater Guild's perfect productions of dramatic art? Possibly Earle Dorsey and Rosalind H. will combine forces and contribute a masterpiece to the play-world. As an appropriate title I suggest, "Two Tiresome Cynics."

Washington, D. C. PLAYGOER.

Deplores Hindu Creed.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: After reading the Hindu idea of the soul, I am led to make a comparison or two. Those who have traveled in India (Hindustan) where this idea of the soul prevails have noticed that these people bow down before idols of wood and stone, that they still burn child widows, that they hold monkeys and snakes as sacred. Shall we allow them to teach us their theories regarding the soul, or shall they be taught by us of the Great Jehovah, the God of love, who created the heavens and the earth? Shall we accept their 23,000,000 gods?

It is stated that the devil was stolen from heathen beliefs, but there is no proof that it has not Biblical origin, which really has been distorted by the heathen into fearful superstitions and presented to those benighted people of the Orient in manifold ways for the purpose of driving them away from a knowledge of God as He really is. It is through such inventions that their priestcraft flourishes. Where can one find in any heathen religion that power that transforms the low types of sinners into peaceful, law-abiding citizens that is so often seen in the countries where Jehovah is appealed to by honest prayer for help of this kind?

Mrs. PEARL L. TRUMAN,
Takoma Park, D. C.

Ordered to Pay Alimony.

Vernon Dillon, a former member of the E. F. who is said to be receiving vocational training, was ordered yesterday by Justice Stafford in Equity Court to pay Mrs. Carolyn Dillon, his wife, \$35 a month temporary alimony. Mrs. Dillon sued for a limited divorce and charged cruelty. Her husband denied that he had been cruel.

The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comments



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.

American Roentgen Society, twenty-second annual meeting, at the Washington Hotel, 9 a. m. Address of welcome by Dr. H. C. Macatee, president of the District Medical Society; greetings by Dr. Hubert Work, president American Medical Association; responses by Dr. A. H. Pirie, of Montreal, "The Roentgen Ray in Dermatology," by Dr. George M. MacKee and Dr. H. H. Hazen, of Washington; "Superficial Malignancies," by Dr. Charles F. Bowen, symposium on the therapy of the thyroid gland: "Treatment of Hyperthyroidism With X-rays," by Dr. W. Holmes; "Radiotherapy of the Thyroid," by Dr. A. F. Tyler; "Roentgen Ray Treatment of Toxic Goiter," by Dr. R. G. Allison; "Carcinoma of the Thyroid," by Dr. G. E. Phibbs, 2 p. m. "The Operation of X-ray Tubes at 200,000 to 300,000 volts," by Dr. W. D. Coolidge; "Cancer of the Uterus," by Dr. Henry Schmitt; "Tuberculous Erythema," by Dr. Douglas Quick; "The Iontophoretic in Measuring Dosage for Deep Therapy," by Dr. Reginald Morton of London; "Treatment of Brain Tumors by Radiation," by Dr. H. K. Farnsworth; "Epithelioma of the Cornea," by Dr. D. Y. Keith, 8 p. m. The Caldwell lecture on "Progress of Deep Roentgen Therapy," given by Dr. Rene Ledoux-Lebard of Paris.

WAR ROBBER FRANCE

OF SIXTH OF ITS WORKERS. Due to the effect of the war on the birth and death rate of France, the country fifteen years from now will lack about 2,000,000 male workers of 15 to 65 years of age, or about one-sixth of the working population, M. Lucien March, treasurer of the Societe Francaise d'Eugenique, told the Second International Congress of Eugenics in New York on Saturday.

"As a result of the war, the France of 1914 has lost 1,000,000 of its inhabitants in the prime of life, most of them fit for producing children," he said. "Also among the survivors of the fighters of the great war, a certain part of the population, the invalids will never be able to give birth to strong healthy children, either because they are no longer capable of marrying, or because they are affected with tuberculosis or other constitutional malady."

"To these direct losses must be added the loss of births. Before the war the number of living births was about 1,500,000. The number of deaths; the annual number was about 750,000. During the six years from 1914 to 1919 inclusive, the deficit reached 400,000. The country must have survived normally, and which were lost owing to the war."

"On the other hand, deaths in the civil population have been more numerous than formerly. Of the 400,000 more deaths are added to the 1,000,000 unborn, and to the 1,400,000 soldiers killed in war, giving a total of more than 2,000,000, taken into consideration the inevitable repetition and immigration."

"As the preliminary results of the 1921 census indicate, regained Alsace-Lorraine can not nearly compensate for the loss of the French population in fifteen years. At that time there will be lacking, taking account of the mortality, 500,000 young men of the ages of 15 to 65 years, a loss which must be added to the 1,400,000 men of 15 to 65 years of age killed during the war, and who would then be 33 to 65 years old, as well as the 500,000 young men of the same ages who have died in the civil population in excess of the normal mortality. In all, about 2,000,000 individuals will be missing from the male population of 15 to 65 years of age."

"In 1935 one-sixth of those whose work must furnish the principal source of income of the nation will be lacking. In spite of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, which brings 400,000 men necessary to have excess of the normal mortality. In all, about 2,000,000 individuals will be missing from the male population of 15 to 65 years of age."

"Without doubt one might temporarily make appeal to foreign workers. Assimilable populations, however, only furnish a small part. It will be necessary to have recourse to unassimilable races very different from ours, and which will furnish quickly the undesirable elements."

"The deficit of masculine workers has caused the more general employment of women. But the women who work cannot be fruitful mothers. Feminine work will only be a short-lived mitigation."

NEW ALLOY RESISTS HEAT AND CORROSION.

The perfection of a new alloy, made of aluminum, nickel and iron, will resist the high heat of 2375 degrees Fahrenheit without rusting was announced at the meeting of the American Society for Steel Treating at Indianapolis by G. R. Brophy, metallurgical engineer of the General Electric Company. The new metal also retains a perfect polish after it has been placed in a concentrated sea salt solution spray at 100 degrees Fahrenheit for 100 hours. It is highly resistant to atmospheric corrosion and the action of acids except hydrochloric and sulphuric. Molten salt will not affect it, nor does molten or vaporized sulphur.

The tiny drops of water which compose all clouds, except ice clouds, fall through still air at a speed of only a fraction of an inch per second.